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Bedford Gazette.

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Select Poetry.

From Vanity Fair.

SKEDADDLE.

The shades of night were falling fast
As through a southern village passed
A youth, who bore, not over nice,
A banner with the gay device,
Skedaddle!

His hair was red; his toes beneath,
Peeped, like an acorn from its sheath,
While with a frightened voice he sung
A burden strange to Yankee tongue,
Skedaddle!

He saw no household fire, where he
Might warm his tod or hominy;
Beyond the Cordilleras shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Skedaddle!

"O, stay," a culled pusson said,
"An' on dis bosom res' your head!"
The Octoroon she winked her eye,
But still he answered with a sigh,
Skedaddle!

"Beware of McClellan, Buell and Banks,
Beware of Halleck's deadly ranks!"
This was the planter's last good night;
The chap replied, far out of sight,
Skedaddle!

At break of day, as several boys
From Maine, New York and Illinois,
Were moving southward, in the air
They heard these accents of despair,
Skedaddle!

A chap was found, and at his side
A bottle, showing how he died;
Still grasping in his hand of ice
That banner with the strange device,
Skedaddle!

There in the twilight thick and gray,
Considerably played out, he lay;
And through the vapor, gray and thick,
A voice fell, like a rocket stick,
Skedaddle!

Union Village Shakers.

The Dayton *Gazette* has a very interesting article giving the history, manners, sentiments, &c., of the singular sect called Shakers. The following sketch of one of their flourishing settlements will be read with much interest:

The society at Union Village, Warren county, Ohio, is worthy of particular note. It is one of the largest Shaker Societies in the world. It was founded in the year 1805. It now numbers near 600 persons, and owns upwards of four thousand acres of land in one body. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the surface and scenery beautifully diversified, and the locality remarkably healthy. The Society here is divided into four different "families," located in different parts of their domain. The largest family numbers near 200 persons, and is called the Centre, it being the residence of their Elder and Eldresses, and where their church is located. The "dwelling," as it is called, where this family eats and sleeps, is an immense brick structure, four stories high; it fronts 88 feet, and is 108 feet deep; it is divided into dining, sleeping and kitchen rooms. In the large cellar underneath is kept the milk, and the butter and cheese apparatus. Their butter is churned and cheese made by horse power; their bread is also kneaded in the same way. Their bread is certainly the best we ever tasted. In fact, the dinner they generously prepared for our party, was one of the most palatable we ever enjoyed. The fine fruit and other seasonable delicacies with which our table was loaded, were such as princes might feed upon and be glad. They live upon plenty of the very best of everything that is good and healthy. They cultivate none but the best of fruits, of which they sell large quantities.

They have the finest stock we ever saw. Their cattle are altogether incomparable. Some of their cows give daily, from six to eight gallons of the richest milk. Such cows they readily sell at from $150 to $200. Calves, from two to four months old, they sell at from $90 to $100. They have an animal that weighs nearly 3,000 pounds. They have a botanical garden of about twelve acres, in which they cultivate all the medicinal plants and herbs of this climate, which they gather and remove to the chemical and medical laboratory, where they are dried and prepared in the form of extracts, powders, &c., ready for market. These medicines are the best and purest of the kind that can be had. The celebrated "Shaker Sarsaparilla" is manufactured here, and affords the principal source of their revenue. Their mechanical shops are kept in the neatest order, and their work is done in the most systematic style.

They excel in the manufacture of carpets, wood-ware, leather, blankets, and various kinds of trinkets and fancy articles. We were shown some silk handkerchiefs which were made by them from silk of their own production, which were quite equal to the European silk.

Their seed-garden is also quite note-worthy. They annually put up and sell about 1,400 boxes of garden seed, each box containing 200 packages of seeds.

They have now in their domain about 3,000 head of sheep, 500 cattle, 100 horses, countless numbers of poultry, but no hogs or dogs, the former being to them unclean, and the latter useless yelpers. All their buildings, shops, stables, &c., are built of the best materials; and in fact, everything about them is done just as it should be done. A visit to their village will repay a long ride. They are exceedingly hospitable and affable, and those who visit them will never regret the time or trouble.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

ESSAY:

Read before the Bedford County Teachers' Association, June 27, 1862,

BY MISS MARY A. WILLIAMS.

The demand for a more Elevated Culture among the Teachers of our Common Schools.

The United States have many institutions of which we are justly proud, but, among them all, there are none of greater importance to us, as a nation, than our *Common Schools.* They constitute one of the best assurances of the permanency of our system of government, as in them the *masses* of the people are to be educated, and both ancient and modern history teach us that in countries where many are ignorant, and but few intelligent, good government cannot exist. We have many noble institutions of learning in our land—Colleges and Seminaries that yearly send forth numbers of their inmates prepared to perform their duties in the various vocations of life—yet we contend that our Common Schools, *when properly conducted*, exert a greater influence on society than these. The schools of Pennsylvania have improved greatly within the last few years, and are still improving, yet it is humiliating to us to know that, while our State ranks *second* in wealth and population, it has been superseded in this respect, by more than one of the States of the Union. This is not a pleasant reflection, and we hope the time will speedily come when we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we are not excelled by any. There must be a reason for the inefficiency of the schools in this, and some neighboring counties, which it becomes our duty to endeavor to discover. The fault is not in the system, and we fear a close examination will reveal the fact, that *part* of the blame rests with the teachers themselves. They frequently forget the magnitude of the trust reposed in them, and our schools will not prosper if they prove unfaithful.

Some teachers suppose their whole duty is done when they have asked a given number of questions, assigned the lessons for the next day, and dismissed their pupils from the school rooms; and until the hour arrives for re-assembling them, they do not give them another thought. We *have had* many such teachers, and have a goodly number yet; but the demand for better ones is yearly increasing, and it is to be hoped that but few more years will pass before their places will be supplied by energetic workers, those who will ever strive to keep in view the best interests of their pupils.

The teacher's vocation is not a degrading one, as some people suppose, but if the calling is to be considered respectable, there must be more culture and refinement among the teachers. This is the age of progress; therefore they must not remain stationary whilst all other classes are moving onward in the march of improvement, but must keep pace with, or, rather in advance of the rest. In order to do this there must be more attention paid to *self-culture* than there is at present. If there is no refinement in the teacher, there will be but little in the scholars entrusted to his care. The country needs, and the people demand, a reform in this respect; and we believe the day is dawning when a mere knowledge of school books will not be considered a sufficient qualification for a good teacher, but it must also include a knowledge of something higher, an understanding of human nature as portrayed in the characters of children, and a discriminating judgment in selecting the means to be used in instructing them, morally and intellectually, are necessary to enable the teacher to do justice to all. A due appreciation of the true worth of a moral and religious character is one of the first requisites for a good teacher. The teacher should endeavor to instruct by example as well as precept. Many persons have good theories and give excellent advice, yet because of their bad example fail to benefit others. The trust reposed in teachers is so great, that he who undertakes to guide others without duly considering his responsibilities, will surely be held accountable at the last day, when those he has caused to err, by his carelessness, will come up as his accusers. When parents learn to give the teacher more of their sympathy, and teach their children that it is their duty to obey the rules of school, his work will be lessened, and at the same time the fruit of his labor will be more apparent than it is at present, while so many children are daily taught to rebel against his authority *in school*, by hearing reproaches cast upon him *at home*, by those whom they regard as infallible judges. If they could only realize *a part* of the trials and annoyances incident to a school room, they would be more sparing of their criticisms, and more willing to aid those engaged in the work of instructing the youthful mind.

A Walk over the Battle Field at Fair Oaks.

A correspondent of the New York *Express*, in a letter dated at Fair Oaks station, June 6, gives the following description of that bloody battle-field after the great fight of the 1st and 2d of June.

After a long fourteen mile ride, and a night in, or rather on, the mud, I arrived at General Kearney's Division Headquarters, last evening. The First New York volunteers, Col. Dyckman, left Newport News on Tuesday, and for the time being your correspondent placed himself under their protection. They are now located just a few rods ahead of the last great battle-field, with the 37th New York. Kearney's headquarters being in the same field. The command presented an admirable appearance, and was, by some, taken to be a brigade, as one or two brigades here are no fuller than this regiment. This tells a sad tale of the destruction of war.

From early yesterday morning to noon, there was heavy cannonading to the right, (Kearney is on the extreme left,) and the men were all under arms. At first we supposed there was merely gun practice, but shortly it was evident that a whole battery was at work, and lively, too. The earth trembled for miles away. About noon the firing ceased, and then a shout, as if from many thousand throats, was heard away up at this station. We understood that a division was crossing the Chickahominy in another advantageous place, and that their advance was assisted by the artillery. Later news tells us of their success, though we have no particulars.

I paid a visit to the battle-field of Saturday and Sunday, called by some the "Battle of the Seven Pines," this morning. The camp of Casey's division presented a sight which an artist might envy, and yet one of desolation. All around lay charred ruins, clothing, guns, cartridge boxes, &c., the property mainly of our own troops. The whole pavement was just as level as the Russ Pavement on Broadway. Here was where the enemy first made their appearance on Saturday, and where they so badly drove back our men. A little further on is a piece of woods, and by walking through water and mud knee deep, one is enabled to investigate its contents. The bark of nearly every tree is peeled off towards the roots, the rifle balls and canister fired into the forest by our men having taken down the trees about as lively as they did Confederates.

Letters, guns by the dozen, both Secesh and Union, clothing enough to start half the Chatham street dealers in business, new made graves, yet unburied bodies, and all the minor indications of battle and death, form one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed on the Virginia Peninsula. In a swamp we found eight bodies of the Alabamians close together, and in such a horrible state of decomposition that hardly a man saw them without turning away his head. Their clothes were on, but the bodies were swollen, that they fitted as tight as the skin itself. In several cases the flesh had already been eaten off by vermin, and the head and the skull lay bare. It was a disgusting scene, which some people might have seen with profit. But it ought to be added, that our people are burying the dead, just as fast as they can reach the remains.

I saw one body, which was evidently that of a Confederate officer. His clothing was rather better than that of the large majority we saw, and other indications of rank were numerous. He lay concealed behind some brush, and had evidently been wounded, sought its shelter, and there died. The limbs were contracted, but upon the face there seemed to rest a pallid smile. One hand held on to a fence rail near by, while the other was extended upon the earth. Like all the rest the body was swollen to twice its natural size, and millions of vermin were fast devouring it. Calling some scouts, a grave was dug, and the decaying flesh was consigned to its last resting place.

Another body was found sitting on the ground, the back braced against a fence. The skin was peeling off the hands, and hung down from the fingers in shreds. One hand rested on the musket, whose contents had been discharged. The head drooped to one side, and the features were fearfully contracted, evidencing a dying struggle of a most painful nature. In his vest pocket there was a piece of paper, and curiosity prompted me to read it. There was some scribbling upon it, the distinguishable words being, 'Eighth Ala. will never yield." "No, sir, never." Then some poetical lines, of which, amid the blood and dirt, I succeeded in deciphering the following:—

"Suppose we die upon the field?
'Twill prove that never will we yield;
'Twill show the foe that, like a flood,
We'll pour for Southern rights our blood."

Below this verse were the following words: "The woman who wrote that a Southern man ought to marry; a Northern one she would spurn."

A curiosity seeker might have collected a bushel of letters, in these words so full of horrors, but I had not the heart for the task.

To show how desperate was the struggle in the heavy woods between Casey's and Ward's camp, I have spoken of the bullet marks upon the trees, of the dead and of their effects, everywhere seen. Another indication was the clothing yet hanging upon low tree branches, fences, and lying upon the ground. An officer engaged in the battle tells me, that when we pursued, on Sunday, the retreating Confederates to the woods through which, on Saturday, they drove us, a desperate encounter ensued. Hundreds of men, on both sides, threw off all their superfluous clothing and went in, as we are told the 69th did at Bull Run, stripped almost to the waist. Those who had the opportunity, placed their coats where they would be preserved; others with no time for that threw them on the ground, and lost them with their lives. Within a space of two acres there are ungathered arms enough to supply a New York militia regiment. In that small space nearly six hundred men were sent to their long account.

At Casey's old camp there were no human bodies, as there it was an easy matter to dispose of them immediately after the fight. But hundreds of horses, torn by shot and shell, lay all around, the carcasses emitting a pestilential stench. On Sunday, when we were again in possession of this field, men and animals lay close together.

"*Rider and steed in one red burial blent.*"

The animals are now being burned as that is the only way in which they can be disposed of, and the horrid effluvia removed from its too close contact with our camp. Upon approaching this spot, it requires considerable effort to lead a man to it, the reeking odor being so offensive. Tomorrow its condition will be favorable enough for re-occupation. In a direct rail road line from this camp to Richmond it is just seven miles. "Fair Oaks" is the name of the station.

EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME OF A CONVICTED FORGER.

A CRIMINAL OBTAINS A PARDON BY FORGERY.

The reader will no doubt, recollect that Col. J. Buchanan Cross, one of the most accomplished forgers in the country, was convicted of forgery a short time since in Philadelphia, and was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for five years. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday has the following particulars of another extraordinary forgery perpetrated by him in prison, by which he succeeded in obtaining a pardon and making a trip to Washington:

On Monday last U. S. Marshal Millward, of this district, received a letter, purporting to come from Mr. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, enclosing a petition for the pardon of J. Buchanan Cross, the forger, who was serving a term of five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. The letter set forth that Cross was wanted to be used on special business by the War Department; that he was to be sent South; and that his speedy pardon was very desirable. The Marshal was directed to obtain the signatures of District Attorney Coffey, Postmaster Walburn, and Collector Thomas to the petition, and to take it to Harrisburg for the consideration of Governor Curtin. He was specially enjoined in the letter not to communicate on the subject with any of the local authorities, nor to trust the business to a subordinate, but to bring Cross to Washington himself.

He had a knowledge of the handwriting of the Assistant Secretary of War, which the letter appeared to be in, and then the envelope and paper upon which it was written were the same as is used in the War Department, and the letter itself had come from Washington under the frank, as supposed, of Watson. Marshal lost no time in obtaining the signatures of the District Attorney and Collector to the petition as directed, and he would have applied for that of Postmaster, but Mr. Walburn was not in the city. The same day he set out for Harrisburg with the letter and the petition, which he laid before the Governor upon his arrival. He found that the Governor had received a letter similar to the one he had with him, purporting to be from the Assistant Secretary of War, and requesting by order of Secretary Stanton, the pardon of Cross, the forger.—The handwriting of both letters was identical, and the petition was in the same. Like the Marshal, the Governor did not entertain a doubt of the genuineness of the letters and petition, and he directed the pardon of Cross to be made out.

The Marshal then telegraphed to Deputy Marshal Jenkins to meet him at the railroad depot on his return to the city, and to have a carriage for him, which he did. On his arrival the Marshal and the Deputy rode to the Eastern Penitentiary, and the pardon of Cross was presented to the warden, much to his surprise. Cross was soon brought from his cell to the warden's room, where the bag was taken off his head, and he was confronted with the U. States officials. On the way up the Marshal had told the Deputy where he was going, and what for, but had abstained from saying anything further. He had remarked, too, that he did not wish to be asked any questions on the subject. Cross knew officer Jenkins, and spoke familiarly to him. The Marshal then drove the prisoner to his house, where he provided him with necessary clothing, to make a decent appearance in, and then started for the Baltimore depot, the Deputy accompanying them.—On the way down the Marshal left them a moment to go to the postoffice, when Cross inquired with much concern if the Deputy was going, saying there was no necessity for it. He was particular to ask also, if he had been pardoned. When the train was near Chester, Cross was anxious to get something to eat, but the Marshal refused.

At Baltimore they partook of refreshment, but did not remain long. They arrived in Washington in the afternoon, and Cross was taken directly to the office of the Secretary of War. The Assistant Secretary was not there, and Mr. Stanton was summoned. The Marshal had telegraphed to the Secretary that he would have Cross at his office in the afternoon, and Mr. Stanton had not retired. Upon entering the Marshal introduced the Deputy, and then informed the Secretary that he had brought Cross. Mr. Stanton manifested some surprise when the Marshal spoke of Cross, and asked an explanation. The Marshal replied: "I was directed by a letter from Mr. Watson, to bring him here, and I understood it to be by your order." "Not by my order, I assure you," said Mr. Stanton.

The Marshal then handed him the letter of the Assistant, which the Secretary ran over with evident astonishment. "I know nothing about it," he said, "and what is more, it does not meet my approbation. I do not want to use such a man as Cross for any purpose." A messenger was then despatched for Mr. Watson, who, upon coming in and examining the letter, pronounced it a forgery. During all this time Cross seemed to be the least concerned person in the room. After a short consultation between the Secretary of War and the Marshal, the Military Governor of Washington was sent for, and he had Cross taken to the guard-house for safe keeping by a file of soldiers.

The next day Marshal Milward and Deputy Jenkins brought Cross to this city, and returned him to his old quarters, in the Penitentiary. On the way up, in conversation with the Deputy, he admitted that two of his friends were on the train in which they went to Baltimore, and intimated that but for his presence an escape would have been attempted. When returned to the Penitentiary, he denied the right of the warden to detain him, and demanded in the most bold and confident manner his release, as he had done to Secretary Stanton, in the War Office.

Cross was convicted in July, 1860, of the forgery of a check on the Consolidation Bank, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He is represented to be one of the most expert forgers living, and to have committed more forgeries than any other man. An attempt to effect his release from a New York prison, similar to that above described, was made several years ago. A letter purporting to be from the warden of the prison, and one by the physician of the institution, were sent to the Governor, and a pardon obtained.—The forgery was discovered before Cross got off. It will be remembered that he made his escape in this city from one of the court officers, who took him to a public house near Second and Washington streets, and was locked in a room up stairs by him, while he ran out, got into a carriage and was driven away. He was afterwards captured in the upper part of the city.

As the letter and the petition received by the Marshal, are believed to have been written by Cross, it is difficult to conceive how the paper was conveyed to him, and from out of the Penitentiary, to be sent to Washington for mailing to this city. As the paper and envelope were both from the War Office, they must have been stolen. The difficulty of anything being conveyed to and from prisoners in the Penitentiary, grows out of the regulation which requires the presence of a keeper when a stranger is in the cell.

A BRIEF AND POINTED SPEECH.

Vindication of Judge Douglas from Affiliation with the Abolitionists.

In the House of Representatives, on the 24th of May, several speakers of the Abolition faith made speeches misquoting Mr. Douglas to support their peculiar views on emancipation and confiscation. Colonel Richardson replied to them briefly and to the point. He said:

Mr. Speaker—I purpose to reply to a single point which has arisen during the progress of this debate.

Republican members have frequently quoted Judge Douglas within the last few days, and quoted him, too, for their own party purposes. And now I desire to remind them and the country that in all his speeches in reference to this war, Judge Douglas took the broad and statesman-like position that this war should be conducted for the preservation of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws—for nothing more, nothing less. His position is so clearly defined that a few brief extracts from his last speeches will at once vindicate the truth of history, and place him in the proper light before his countrymen At Springfield, Ill., in a speech made before the legislature during the month of May, 1861, he said:

"The first duty of an American citizen, or of a citizen of any constitutional government is, obedience to the constitution and laws of his country. I have no apprehension that any man in Illinois, or beyond the limits of our own beloved State, will misconstrue or misunderstand my motive. So far as any of the partisan questions are concerned, I stand in equal, eternal and undying opposition to the Republicans and the Secessionists."

And again, in the same speech he remarks:

"Hence I repeat that I am not prepared to take up arms or to sanction a policy of our Government to take up arms to make any war upon the rights of the Southern States, upon their institutions, upon their rights of person or property; but on the contrary, would rush to their defence and protect them from assault; but while that is the case, I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take up arms to fight to the death in defence of their indefeasible rights. [Long continued applause.] Hence, if a war does come, it is a war of self-defence on our part. It is a war in defence of our own just rights; in defence of the Government which we have inherited as a priceless legacy from our patriotic fathers, in defence of those great rights of freedom of trade, commerce, transit and intercourse from the centre to the circumference of our great continent. These are rights we must struggle for and never surrender."

And in the last great effort of his life, his speech at Chicago, made but a few days prior to his death, he said:

"We must not invade constitutional rights.—The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose."

Neither Republican members nor Republican officials any where can find any thing in the above extracts, nor in any speech or letter of Judge Douglas, which will justify them in the slightest violation of the Constitution. On the contrary, every act of his public life, and even his dying injunction to his children, condemns unequivocally all the unconstitutional legislation which you propose, and all the unconstitutional acts of which your party officials have been guilty.

The Republican party, through its President, through this House, and through the Senate, had given a construction to the Constitution showing the absence of power to pass just such bills as you are now advocating and intending to pass. In his inaugural address, after having taken his solemn oath to support the Constitution, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so and I have no inclination to do so."

The House of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Congress, a majority of whose members were Republican, passed the following resolutions unanimously:

"That neither the Congress of the United States nor the people or government of the non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States of the Union."

By the organic acts of the territories of Nevada, Colorado and Dakotah, the Republican party, by its own legislation, had recognized and approved the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which Judge Douglas regarded as essential to the removal from these halls of the most disturbing question of our country.

I do not presume that when Judge Douglas thus strongly asserted the necessity of maintaining inviolate the Constitution of his country he for a moment suspected that you would ever attempt the violation of the pledges which your Republican Congress had given the people, and which your Republican President has reiterated. But the bills now under consideration propose to violate not only your pledges, but at the same time, the Constitution. You forget your promises; you advocate those bills, and urge their passage through Congress.

Puzzling a Yankee.

Americans are an inquisitive people, yet from the very necessity which this engenders, there is no person better understands the art of parrying and baffling inquisitiveness in another than a Yankee. We were quite amused recently by an account given by a city friend of a colloquy which came off in a country village through which he was traveling, between himself and one of the "natives," who manifested an itching curiosity to pry into his affairs.

"How do you do?" exclaimed the latter, bustling up to him as he alighted for a few moments at a hotel. "Reckon I've seen you 'fore now?"

"Oh, yes," was the answer of the Yankee, "no doubt; I have been here often in my life."

"Spose you're going to ——, (expecting the name and place to be supplied.)

"Just so—I go there regularly once a year."

"And you've come from ——"

"Exactly, sir; you are exactly right; that is my place of residence."

"Really, now, dew tell; I 'spose you're a lawyer, or may be a trader, or perhaps some other perfeshun or calling."

"Yes, I have always pursued some one of these professions."

"Got business in the country, eh?"

"Yes, I am at this time engaged in traveling."

"I see by your trunk that you're from Boston. Anything stirring in Boston?"

"Yes; men, women, horses and carriages, and a famous northeaster."

"You don't say so? Well, I declare, now, you are tarnal cute. What do you think they will do with Sims?"

"Why, it is my opinion that they will either deliver him up to the claimant, or let him go free."

"You've had a monstrous sight of rain in Boston—did an awful sight of damage, I 'spose?"

"Yes, it wet all the buildings and made the streets damp—very damp, indeed!"

"Didn't old Faneuil Hall get a soakin?"

"No. They hauled it on to the Common, under the Liberty tree."

"You're a circus chap, I guess; you're kinder foolin. Pray, Mister, if it's a civil question, what might your name be?"

"It might be Smith or Brown, but it is not by a long chalk. The fact is, sir, I never had a name. When I was born, my mother was so busy that she forgot to name me, and soon after I was swapped away by mistake for another boy, and am now just applying to the Legislature for a name. When I get it, I will send you my card. Good morning, sir."

And so saying the speaker jumped into the carriage and drove off, leaving the Paul Pry of the place scratching his head in bewilderment, and apparently in more perplexity than ere he had commenced his catechisings.

☞"Dad," said a hopeful sprig, "how many fowls are on the table?"

"Why," said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently on a pair of finely roasted chickens that were smoking on the dinner-table; "why, my son, there are two."

"Two!" replied young smartness, "there are three, sir, and I'll prove it."

"Three?" replied the old gentleman who was a plain matter-of-fact man, and understood things as he saw them. "I'd like to have you prove that."

"Easily done, sir, easily done! Ain't that one," laying his knife upon the first?

"Yes, that's certain," said his dad.

"And ain't that two?" pointing to the second, "and don't one and two added together make three?"

"Really," said the father, turning to the old lady who was listening in astonishment at the immense learning of her son, "really, wife this boy is a genius and deserves to be encouraged for it. Here old lady, do you take one fowl, and I'll take the second, and John may have the third for his learning."

"You can't do too much work for your employers, man," said somebody to a big-fisted, strong back man of all-work, on the wharf one day. "Arrah, bejabers," replied Pat, with emphasis, "*neither will I!*"

During the past year the Catholics of the United States have dedicated 95 churches, many of them very costly and magnificent.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JULY 11, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
NAPIER TP.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
SNAKE SPRING TP.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON,
E. PROVIDENCE TP.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democracy of the Keystone, celebrated the 4th of July, at Harrisburg, by assembling in Convention and nominating a ticket pledged to the principles and policy of the fathers. The sacred anniversary of American Independence, was a fit occasion for the meeting of a convention of Democrats; and the nominations made, and the resolutions passed on that occasion, prove that the glory and sanctity of our nation's birthday, were not unappreciated by the members of that body.

HON. ISAAC SLENKER, of Union county, was nominated for Auditor General, and COL. JAMES P. BARR, of Pittsburg, editor of the *Post*, received the nomination for Surveyor General. The character of the nominees, both as Democrats and citizens, is beyond reproach. They are gentlemen well qualified for the discharge of the duties pertaining to the offices for which they are severally named. Mr. SLENKER is an eminent lawyer, widely known as a man of ability and sterling honesty. His popularity at home, is very great. This fact is fully attested by the canvass of the judicial district in which he resides, made by him, last fall, for the office of President Judge. With a Republican majority of several thousand against him, and having opposed to him a man of great personal popularity, Mr. Slenker came within 17 votes of being elected, and would have been successful if none but the legal votes cast had been counted. In his case, too, the office is seeking the man, not the man the office. He was not a candidate, of his own choice, for the nomination conferred upon him. It was only after prolonged and earnest solicitation upon the part of his friends, that he could be induced to allow his name to be brought before the Convention.

Col. JAMES P. BARR, the nominee for Surveyor General, is a man of energy, prudence and ability, and a firm and upright Democrat. For a number of years he has conducted, with marked ability, the old organ of the Democracy in Western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg *Morning Post*. His nomination will secure a large Democratic vote in his section of the State, where Republicanism generally has had every thing its own way. In short, we believe that the ticket composed, as just stated, is a good one and will be endorsed by a large majority of the voters of the State, at the coming election.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention, we are unable to lay before our readers in this issue. They will appear in our next. Suffice it, for the present, to say, that they are Democratic to the core, and breathe that spirit of true conservatism which alone can restore the "Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is."

War News.

We give in our columns such news as we find in our latest exchanges, and as we can obtain by telegraph. We do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of the reports of battles and of the operations of our army. There is not a single independent daily newspaper published at this day in any city in the Union. They are all mere machines worked by wire-pullers at Washington. The public need not hope to find true accounts of the progress of the war in the city dailies. People must expect to be humbugged when the press is muzzled and the freedom of the telegraph under ban by the War Department.

There is no doubt that our arms have met with a sad "reverse" in the late dreadful conflicts before Richmond. Gen. McClellan's head quarters are 50 miles from Richmond, by the bend of the river, and 30 miles, as "the crow flies." We believe that this disaster was not occasioned by the want of good generalship on the side of the Union. In our opinion Gen. McClellan did all that could be done under the circumstances. His "reverse" is blameable upon the Abolition conspirators at Washington, who refused to reinforce him until too late, and who deprived him of the command of the other columns moving upon Richmond under Banks, McDowell and Fremont. Our troops fought heroically and covered themselves with glory. The Pennsylvania Reserves, especially, deserve praise for the determined stand made by them, holding their ground, until, it is said, over half of their number, were killed and wounded or taken prisoners. At the latest accounts, Gen. McClellan had been reinforced and was again preparing to march upon the rebel capital.

HOME NEWS, ETC.

☞We learn by the Philabelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, that Lieut. E. Eichelberger, of Hopewell, this county, has been made a prisoner by the rebels. He was taken near "Seven Pines."

—o—

EXAMINATION.—The examination of the classes in the Bedford Classical Institute, Rev. J. Lyon, Principal, was held on Thursday last. The students acquitted themselves very creditably. The forensic exercises of the Institute, came off at the Court House, on the night of the Fourth. The performances were generally good.

—o—

RUMORED DEATH OF O. H. GAITHER, Esq.—A painful rumor has been prevalent in this place, for some time past, to the effect that our young fellow townsman, O. H. GAITHER, Adjutant of the Tenth Pa. Reserves, was killed at one of the late severe battles near Richmond. We hope that the report may turn out to be without foundation.

Since writing the above we have received a telegraphic despatch from W. A. Ogle, Esq., of the War Department, Washington City, stating that Adjutant Gaither was killed on Monday, 30th ult. This is sad news, indeed. We can scarcely bring ourself to realize it. We still cling to a lingering hope that Mr. Ogle's information may not have been well founded and that our friend is yet among the living.

☞The Fourth passed off quietly in our town. In the evening Mr. Reynolds, of New York City, gave a fine display of fire-works, which enlivened things considerably. The Declaration of Independence was also read by R. D. Barclay, Esq.

☞Hon. Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill co., was President of the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July. Mr. Hughes was subsequently chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, is the member of the Committee for this Senatorial district.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.

Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday, and went up the James river in the evening. Four small steamers with four barges in tow, arrived at the Fortress this morning, laden with artillery, men, horses, &c., and were doubtless bound up the river. A skirmish took place yesterday in the forenoon near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took one thousand prisoners, and three small batteries. Our cavalry followed them up till they passed beyond White Oak. For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their ground and batteries almost without resistance.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTREVILLE, June 30, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—

In accordance with the suggestions of Mr. A, I find myself seated at my desk with my legs crossed and raised to an elevation parallel with my head, but with four instead of two yards of homespun linen at my side. Now, as I am a clever, good-hearted sort of a fellow, if I have to say it myself, I will share it with you, Mr. A, and give you two yards to wrap up those two extra numbers of the *Inquirer*, which you see proper to send to a certain house in order that a particular young lady may see your communication. Now, friend A, it will become necessary in the course of human events, if you wish this young lady to understand what you are writing about, to let her see the communications for the *Gazette*. If you are so delicate as not to wish to handle the "tory organ," as you call it, then give your humble servant, Timothy, orders to do so and he will furnish her a copy, or half a dozen of them, free gratis, for nothing. I suppose you have deserted the sublime description of the weather and crops. I should be glad to hear from you on this question, some time when you are at leisure, as we have some weather over here, now and then, too. Notwithstanding the advice of your sensible parent you still persist in dabbling in the wool. I had thought that after having suggested the means by which you might work yourself into the colored association, and positively telling you that I would not attend your wedding, you would drop the wool question. But no, you even become so excited and wrapped up in wool that all your mental faculties become reversed, and you attempt to act Timothy and even succeeded so far in addressing Mr. A, as to say it is very amusing to see how this specimen ——— takes to wool. Bless your dear soul, friend A, it's yourself that's been taking to the wool all the time. Did you forget? Next time don't let it get in your eyes.

Mr. A, you are almost as slippery as an eel, and much like the Irishman's flea, which was always gone when he attempted to put his finger on it. A month or two ago you entertained the readers of the *Inquirer* with an essay on the weather, the crops, school directors and teachers' institutes; later with a political communication, finely spiced with the *nigger*. And now we have before us a tirade of abuse poured upon nearly every one, both right and left; what the next will be my imagination fails me when I attempt to conceive. I would just state here, Mr. A, that it is very ungentlemanly in you to be railing at persons that have laid nothing in your way. My writing is no clique business; so, if there is any thing in it you don't like, put your slang at me. Yes, friend A, there is a great deal of truth in the saying, "lie down with swine and get up with fleas; and no person knows it better than your distinguished self; for I suppose you speak from experience. You certainly are full of them. Be careful, son, that you don't get one in your ear. You say that my previous letters are a misrepresentation of your sentiments and those of other Republicans of your section of the country. Now, sir, in answer to this accusation, I would say that to make an assertion is quite a different thing from substantiating it, and an assertion unsubstantiated injures none but the person who makes it. So, sir, you are a downright falsifier in saying that I said aught concerning any Republican in your vicinity excepting yourself. As for you, we will now proceed to inspect you a little more closely and see if all is sound in Denmark. Let me see! As for the wife. Well, if you do want a dingy consort, you will not be likely to acknowledge it under present circumstances. As this is a mere matter of conjecture, I will proceed to facts. You say you are no advocate of the social or political equality of the negro. So, of course, you are no Abolitionist. But you are a Black Republican, or a Turncoat. I hope you will not be so regardless of truth as to deny this. Did you not some seventeen or eighteen months ago, make a speech in your own township, which you announced beforehand to be a Black Republican speech? Did you not in that speech embody the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict?" Did you not substantiate this doctrine by extracts from the notorious Helper Book and speeches of some of the avowed Abolitionists in the country? Now, then, Mr. A, this is not exactly advocating negro equality; but when a man does this, what will he not do if an opportunity presents itself? Besides this speech, your letters show your principles. You could not write a short essay upon the weather and crops without spicing it with the "everlasting nigger." "Nigger" is your tune—and "nigger" is your song, and it's nigger with you all along. Haven't you forgot the "jug" of sixty-one, that you must be heaping your pretty epithets upon a boy of some thirteen or fourteen years of age? Truly, consistency, thou art a jewel! and now important that big guns, like A, should bear this in mind. You ask what the constitutional rights of the traitor are. As you seem so confident in expressing your belief that I do not know it is with equal confidence that I believe you to be too much of an ignoramus to understand did I explain. You ask *me* how I am going to settle the war. Well, friend A, this is a big question, indeed, but as old Abr'm. Lincoln is President, instead of your humble servant, Timothy Swipes, it so happens that I have not got the settlement of it. Again, you ask who are to pay the expenses of the war? In this case, Mr. A, unless you reckon the paltry sum of a few millions against the lives of thousands of our best citizens, we are all paying for it, at a dear rate. You speak very confidently of the downfall of Democracy. This is worse than the silliest nonsense. What! The party which has so gallantly met and dispersed all the dangerous isms of the past half century, to be overcome by the filthy intrigues of party founded upon the infidelity of Tom Paine and the corruptions of the worst of all the revolutionary cabals that ever existed!

I have no reason to doubt your saying, Mr. A, that small minds imagine themselves great, and that bank cartridges do no harm, for if that article of yours, of the 23d of June, had contained the special thunder which you intended for one Timothy Swipes, it certainly would have blown him out of existence.

TIMOTHY SWIPES.

For the Gazette.

Celebration at Bloody Run.

The 4th was a gala day at Bloody Run. The Sun rose with majestic Splendor, and early, the good people of all ages of that town and neighborhood took up the line of march to the beautiful grove on the opposite side of the river. The speakers appeared on the stand that had been previously arranged with considerable care. Appropriate devices, together with the flag of the Union, adorned the front, and the speeches were of that kind that never fails to rivit the attention of an audience until the Speakers closed. An invitation was then extended to partake of the delicacies, and luxuries prepared by the ladies; and one and all did ample juctice to the dainty repast. The young ladies and gentlemen afterword enjoyed the occasion, quite satisfactorly to themselves and (judging from the singing) they expect to "be happy when they grow old." The Bedford fantastic boys paid them a special visit and one of their number made a patriotic and *eloquent* speech, which was heartily cheered by the way. Such celebrations are certainly encouraging to the youths of our land, and every town, and village, and rural district ought to have one on every fourth of July, to teach them to love their country and reverence its beneficent institutions; so that the seeds of treasondble discord may never again find a lodging place in the hearts of the American people, such as now distracts our nation, and causes a feeling of fear to pervade the hearts of those who are supporting the right against the wrong.

SATTER.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

POWERS' ZOUAVES CAMP, 76th Pa. Reg. }
Co. E, James Island, S. C., June 22, '62. }

DEAR EDITOR:

You see that our columns are now moving upon Charleston, and in consequence thereof, we have not heard from our friends for near two months, and not having opportunity of giving account of ourselves otherwise, we wish to give our friends a full account through your columns, for they are, no doubt, anxious to hear from us.

And while we write, a profound sorrow and impassable gloom rests upon our minds at the death of our estimable and worthy comrades, Watson King and J. J. Fetter, who died at the general hospital on Hilton Head, having been left back, on the sick list when the regiment moved. They were brave soldiers and noble-hearted, and were bound to us by the warmest ties of a soldiers regards. Yet such is the stern decree of Providence and we must submit.

Our regiment left Hilton Head, 30th May, aboard steamer Cosmopolitan, and sailed for North Edisto, landed there at 12 o'clock the same night, and there joined the moving army, Wright's, Williams' and Stevens' Brigades, Brevet Brigadier Gen. Welch commanding our brigade.

We here found the 55th Pa., in good health, and our boys very hapy to meet each other. They were left back to hold Fort Edisto.

On Sunday night our brigades were transported across to John's Island and by 7 o'clock in the morning we were ready and took up the line of march for the opposite side of the Island. Our baggage being left behind, except an overcoat and gum blanket apiece. The day was excessively hot and many poor fellows fell out by the way-side exhausted.

The second day's march it rained incessantly and we waded through mud and water shoe-top deep, until about 4 in the evening we entered a beautiful little town called Greenville, on Stone river and here our army cantoned for a few days, as we found the town entirely deserted.

In throwing out pickets here, our company took quarters in a beautiful farm house, and found it to be the residence of Hon. B. S. Bryan of this state. The house was furnished with the richest furniture, with Library cases, Mirrors, Mahogany bed steads, Marble topped tables, &c., a Piano probably worth 500 dollars. It is needless to say that the boys ransacked everything, and tried their skill at the Piano, seeming better pleased at sweeping the keys than fingering the triggers of their rifles.

After resting a few days and waiting till the baggage and part of the artillery came up, we were transported across Stone river to James Island under cover of several heavy gun boats, and landed by a pontoon bridge, or dock, within two miles of the rebel camps and a number of batteries. Four brigades now occupy the south end of this Island, Stevens' brigade occupying the right having taken two sand batteries. We are now strongly entrenched, and are busy planting batteries before our lines. Several heavy mortar batteries are now planted before Stevens' brigade, all being done during the night.

The enemy shell us nearly every day, and we have had two small battles, or skirmishes, already. They gave us twenty four hours to leave the Island, but we concluded not to leave, 'you know,' as we felt well able to hold our position. Four brigades, six batteries of light artillery, and several of heavy artillery, with five heavy gun-boats, cover our rear from Stone river.

We put out pickets by regiment, our lines being only 300 yards from theirs. A regiment and a half picket the lines of the left and centre, and the rebels shell them every night, and have killed several of our regiment.

On the evening of the 11th inst., a body of some 700 rebels sallied out and attacked our pickets just in front of our lines, parts of the 97th and 45th Pa., and 47th N. Y. regiments and a skirmish ensued. Our gallant Pa. boys met them like veterans, and, in 15 minutes, repulsed them, firing kneeling. In a few minutes they rallied to the charge again. Our boys receiving them with a steady roar of small arms, while fleet as steam, flew the Hampton battery of two brass howitzers to the rescue, and poured a tempest of grape and canister into their left flank that soon made them fall back. They retired after an hour's struggle leaving 70 men killed and 90 wounded on the field. While our loss was only 3 men killed and 9 wounded.

After the firing ceased our regiment was ordered out and we relieved our powder slackened boys, held the field and picketed the lines for the night.

It was a horrible sight to our inexperienced eyes. There lay the poor fellows distorted and pale, and covered with blood, the hardest looking objects we ever saw. They had no regular uniform, but all kinds of rags, and a miserable old dirty bag for knapsacks, and all the while unconscious of being in the curious presence of the Yankees.

On the night of the 14th, cos. E, K, G, and B, held the left of our picket lines in the dense woods, at a cross road, right opposite the rebels. Co. E held the left, G the main and K the right road, Co. B still further to the right, the body of the companies lying at the cross as reserves. All was quiet until about two hours before day, a party of rebels fell into and fired on Co. G's pickets. They fired one round and then fell back on the reserve. Sergeant Miller myself—and Jas. Duffy—were posted between the roads, and as Co. G's pickets rallied past us, two rebels came up to cut off the retreat fired across our post, when Co K fired a full volley into us, thinking we were rebels. Miller and Duffy fired into the two rebels, while I reserved my fire for those that might follow up the pickets. But the rebels fell back, and we then rallied on our reserve, amid another full volley from Co. K, the balls rattling like nuts from a tree, but fortunately harmless. We formed and lay in a ditch at the head of our road. But the rebels not liking the crack of an Enfield rifle in the dark, prudently withdrew, and at day light, we took our posts again. Nothing important occurred that day, except that as Lieut. Barndollar was walking up our picket line, two rebels who lay behind a stump, cocked their pieces for him, which was plainly heard, when quick as thought two of Serg't. Pilkington's men, on post, fired and routed the devils.

Co. B lost a sergeant and one man and Co. K a man wounded during the night.

On the morning of 16th Gen. Stevens' brigade had an engagement in reconnoitring the strength of the enemy's post. A continuous fire was kept up from daylight till near noon. At about ten the 100th Pa. or Roundhead regiment charged on the first battery and took it at the point of the bayonet. The rebels spiked their guns and then left. But our men were forced to leave it, as the 28th Massachusetts failed to come up to support them. Our loss is heavy. It is said it will reach 750 men, killed, wounded and missing.

The rebels suffered no less severely and so rests the armies, preparing for another and more obstinate struggle.

We expect to fight every step of our way to Charleston, which is only 8 miles, and we have the flower of the rebel army to encounter.

People! what do you think of the Emancipation edict of Gen. Hunter?

The attempt of a Maj. General of the U. S. A., to transcend the authority of the National congress itself in meddling with domestic concerns of sovereign States.

We are glad to see it cancelled by the President, and that he is to be superceded in command of the department by General Cadwalader.

We receive payment in a few days again, up to 1st May.

The boys here are tolerably well.

Agnew, Mittong and several others are on Hilton Head, on sick list, but are now convalescent. Henry Pennell has been sent back to the hospital.

The boys are in gay spirits (although we have it very hard) and evince a most daring spirit of coolness when on the field, and are anxious for the general conflict when the enemy must be routed from this Island, or the starry pennant shall fall to the ground.

We hardly expect to eat our 4th July dinner in Charleston, but expect to date our next letter there, and recruit our thinned and scattered ranks and exhausted energies in that modern Babylon.

Send us a few papers, and address Port Royal, as usual.

We must stop, for in two hours we go on picket.

Look for desperate fighting ere long, and publish this and send us a copy.

In haste, Yours, &c.,
J. H. RAWLINS,
D. S. ELLIOT,

WHITE OAK SWAMP, Va., }
June 22, 1862. }

DEAR MOTHER:

This is the Lord's day, but we have been out on inspection by our General, all morning, I thought, therefore, it would not be any more harm to write a letter. We are all "laying around loose," keeping cool the best way we can, panting like "sheep in the shambles."

There has been nothing going on here since we come to excite the boys. Every thing is quiet except the usual amount of picketing and drilling. Every morning we have to get up and form a line of battle at half past 3 o'clock. It is a standing order by McClellan. There are 200 men detailed out of our Brigade every day to go to the White Oak Swamp to fell the timber along the edges, to give the Artillery fair sweep in case the rebels want to try to break through at this point, which looks very probable. If they do, they will find Casey's Division again, what is left of them.

Our Regiment is in very bad condition, and I am afraid will never be recruited up, right again, for so many of the boys are sick, and so many have died. It is a hard sight to go through our hospital tents and look at the sick, suffering and dying for want of proper attention. Young men that have left good homes for their country's cause, thought they would never have to come to that. Our company has suffered a great deal by sickness and death.

I don't think it will be long before the decision of the fate of Richmond will be made one way or the other. There is skirmishing going on all the time along the lines.

The other day I went out with two others of our company about four miles, across the White Oak Swamp. We had to cross the swamp on old fallen timber, with them sometimes breaking and leaving us down into the mud up over our knees, where we would have to help each other out. We went to an old Secesher's house and got some mulberries and buttermilk. He has three sons in the rebel army, but he would not say much. He had two as pretty girls as you would want to see, any place. He asked me back, but after I got back to camp I came to the conclusion that absence of body was better than presence of mind; for it was too far outside of our pickets.

We had but one killed in the fight at Seven Pines and nine wounded out of 25 of our company that were in the fight. The one killed was Jacob Wike, of Alleghany county. Our wounded were all sent off to the hospital. I have never heard how they are getting along. We had one man missing, that I wrote to you about. I thought he was dead, but he was taken prisoner, and is in Richmond. That was Solomon Keller, of Bedford county. Joseph Bannon is safe.

J. B. HELM.

LATE FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Arrival of 533 Rebel Prisoners.

TWENTY-FIVE GUNS LOST.

Seventeen Gunboats in James River.

WASHINGTON, July 5—Dispatches have been received from General McClellan, dated as late as one o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the Fourth of July.

The following is their substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication:

There has been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position since occupied, because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river, protecting the flanks of the army.

Statements of the casualties of the eight days' fighting cannot yet be furnished.

Our forces *were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field* by the efforts of the enemy.

The conduct of the troops, in every command and under all circumstances, was admirable.

No guns have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 27th, when Gen. McCall's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers, and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent forward to the hospitals.

At one o'clock yesterday (the Fourth,) the army was drawn up in its positions for review; bands were playing, national salutes were fired, and things looking bright.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The latest advices at the War Department, from General McClellan's army, are dated at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday.

General Dix reports the arrival of 533 rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several Colonels and Majors.

General Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no person will be permitted to pass to that point or to the army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2d, 9 o'clock, P. M.—Colonel C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the Reserve Cavalry, informs me that the force, numbering over one thousand, have all arrived here this evening. This command, with the flying artillery and about 1500 infantry, were placed under command of General Stoneman to attend to the removal of the Government property at White House.

They saw it all safely removed, and the building destroyed, and on Saturday evening they left White House, after shipping all the goods, and their infantry 1500, and retreated to Williamsburg, arriving there early on Sunday morning. From thence they went to Yorktown where they shipped their artillery.

Their men are all in good health and spirits, and have lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty. They represent the expedition as admirably managed by General Stoneman. The cavalry consists of the Sixth United States, two squadrons of the old Dragoons or Frst Cavalry, and two squadrons of the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers.

The cavalry, infantry and artillery, in all number about three thousand men, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main army.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—*Cutaneous* Eruptions, as blotches, Pimples, Boils, &c., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies, the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlet force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with unsightly blotches, pimples, &c. No toilette table should be without the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. 167

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, cutting timber, making roads, &c., on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, as the law will hereafter be enforced against all offenders.

FREDERICK SCHNEBLEY.

July 11, 1862—3t.

Stray Cow.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, on the 28th of June last, a red and white cow, with crumpled horns and short tail, supposed to be from 8 to 10 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

A. J. DISHONG.

July 11, 1862.—3t

Examiner's Notice.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Jane Craine for a rule to take depositions, in perpetuam memorium rei, on motion, J. P. Reed appointed examiner. The undersigned will attend to the duties of this appointment on Friday the 15th day of August next, at the house of Paul Mock, in Claysburg, Blair county, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where the widow and heirs of Robert McKnight, John P. McKnight and James McKnight, dec'd., and all others interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Exam'r.

July 11, 1862.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the petition of David Evans, for partition of the Real Estate of James Burns, deceased, the undersigned appointed Commissioner to take the testimony and report the facts, hereby notifies the parties interested that he has fixed upon the 11th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, for attending to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 11, 1862. Commissioner.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c. I beg to call the attention of those interested, to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or miner children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the $100 bounty.

☞All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced connsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, *and no charge is made until the Pension is granted.*

☞Persons entitled to the $100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp,)

M. A. CANDERS, Att'y. at Law,
Greensburg, Pa.

July 4, 1862.—3m

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting, fishing or otherwise, upon the Bedford Mineral Springs property, as in future the law will be enforced against all offenders.

E. L. ANDERSON, Pres't.

July 4, 1862.—3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned, by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, under penalty of the law.

JOSEPH MORTIMORE, MARY NYCUM,
V. V. WERTZ, JOHN McVICKER,
ISAAC CLARK, HUGH B WERTZ,
PETER WERTZ, JOHN KINTON.

July 4, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report an account in the matter of the citation to Hester Strayer, administratrix, c. t. a., of the estate of Nicholas Strayer, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

July 4, 1862.—3t

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patented, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

Assignees' Notice.

The undersigned assignees of George Snyder, of Union township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said George Snyder, to make payment immediately, to them, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS OLDHAM,
ALEXANDER W. MILLER,
June 27, 1862.—3t Assignees.

Attention, Farmers!

A prime lot of SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, for sale at Farquhar's New Store.

June 28, '62.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbids the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, BiliousComplaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

—MARRIED—

REAMER—KING.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst., by Rev. Robert F. Sample, Mr. HENRY C. REAMER and Miss CHRISTINE KING, daughter of Hon. Alexander King, all of Bedford.

☞With the above notice came one of those unusual visitors to an editor's sanctum, *a gold dollar*. Thus have we been subsidized, and whilst we would have heartily wished—"without money and without price"—a long life and a happy to Mr. Reamer and his bride, we now feel in duty bound to wish them a much longer and happier one, which we do from the "bottom of our heart."

MANGUS—STUMP.—In Schellsburg, at the house of Charles W. Colvin, on Tuesday evening, 1st instant, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. George Mangus, to Miss Sarah A. Stump, all of Schellsburg.

—DIED—

MENGEL.—On the 25th of June, Mr. ISAAC MENGEL, sen., of this place, aged 73 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The deceased was born in Berks county, Pa., in the year 1788, but was for many years a resident of Bedford, where he was extensively known and much respected. He came down to us from a former century, possessing, in himself, many of those virtues and excellences which characterized our forefathers. As a citizen he was honest and upright; he was benevolent in his feelings toward all men, and universally esteemed for the simplicity and purity of his character.

During the last twenty-one years of his life, he was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. He was humble in his professions of religion, but his piety was a sincere and heart-felt character. He loved the Church and her institutions and rejoiced in their welfare. occupied the office of Elder in the church for a number of years, and several times he was chosen by the congregation of which he was a member, as the lay delegate to attend the sessions of the Classis. He was also in attendance upon the sessions of Synod in Reading, in 1856, as a delegate from the Classis. He maintained firmly his Christian integrity to the end, and with the Christian hope, resigned himself into the hands of the Lord. He leaves an aged widow to follow him and a good name and father's blessings to his children. In his death the congregation has lost an esteemed member and the pastor a warm friend. But they are happy in believing that their loss is his everlasting gain.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Dental Remedies
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH.

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH is for sale here by

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION;
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been published in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, *care* JOY, COE & Co., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.*

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: One tract of land situate in St. Clair and Union townships, being the mansion farm, containing fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John McDonald's heirs, Conrad Claycomb's heirs and John Claycomb: Also, one other tract of land situate in St. Clair township, and containing one hundred and forty six acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Claycomb, George Vickroy, John McDonald's heirs and Thomas Blackburn, leaving a widow, Alice McDonald, still living, and issue, viz: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of the eldest son, Daniel M'Donald, dec'd., to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, state of Iowa, and Daniel M'Donald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a Writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 28th July, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 4, '62.

MANHOOD;
HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
July 4, 1862 —1y.

Notice in Partition.

Joseph Wigfield, vs. Rachel Johnston and Paul Johnston, John Wigfield, Jeremiah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, Thomas Conrad and Nancy Conrad, his wife, Rachel Wigfield, Jacob Conrad & Milla, his wife, Stephen Seigle and Dan'l Sleighter, guardian of John Seigle, Gabriel Seigle and Theresa Seigle, his wife, and Noah Wigfield.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 1, May Term, 1862. *Breve de Partitione Facienda.*

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties, that by virtue of the aforementioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, being all that messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Clingaman, on the East, John Wigfield on the West, and Jacob Conrad on the South, containing about two hundred acres, and being the same land conveyed by George R. H. Davis, High Sheriff of Bedford county, by deed dated 27th January, 1828, recorded in Record Book S, page 419, in the Recorder's office at Bedford, to John Gump; and the same land conveyed by said John Gump to Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated September 1, 1832, recorded in same book page 421, and the same which said Valentine Barthelow, by deed dated 13th December, 1836, recorded in same book, page 421, assigned and conveyed to the children of his daughter Rachel, intermarried with Benjamin Wigfield, said children and their heirs, &c., being the parties to this suit, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1862, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition or valuation and appraisement of said Real Estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 27, 1862.—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration with the Will annexed, of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clairsville, all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate can produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, Adm'r.,
June 27.—6tat. With the Will annexed.

NEW FIRM.
BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

THE PHILADELPHIA
DOLLAR WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Is Printed Every Saturday,

IN CLEAR TYPE, and on PURE WHITE PAPER. It contains all the matter of general interest in the DAILY JOURNAL including news from all parts of the world, and editorials upon all subjects of interest that may arise.

Besides this, a liberal space is devoted to current literature, agricultural intelligence, scientific, and art items and such other matter as may make it especially acceptable for family perusal.

The JOURNAL is widely known as a high-toned, national paper in politics, and it will be devoted, faithfully and ardently, to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, sustaining measures, not men.

The postage on the WEEKLY JOURNAL to any part of the United States, will *be only 26 cents when paid to the office in advance.*

Any person sending us a Club of *twenty or more* will be entitled to an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

Subscriptions and Remittances to be addressed to

ALBERT D. BOILEAU,
Publisher of the Dollar Weekly Journal,
No. 108, South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75 !

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass, by hunting or fishing, upon my premises, as I will in future enforce the law against all offenders.

LAWRENCE JAMISON.

June 13.—3t.

NEW STORE.
LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES.

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1822.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!
Richmond has Fallen,
AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the

MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids; Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits: Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tamertines, (scarce and desirable;) Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

ESTATE OF HENRY SWARTZ, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Henry Swartz, Late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted unto the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immidiate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID YOUNG,
June 27.—6 tsat. Executor.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

You are hereby requested to come forward immediately and lift your licenses for 1862 as the State must have her money. By attending to this notice, costs may be saved.

A. J. SANSOM,
June 27.—3 tsat. *Treasurer.*

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

JOHN BORDER,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to built up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 21.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in refetence to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

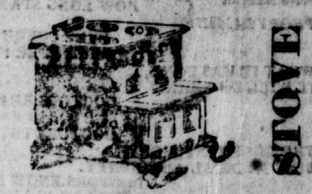
For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers.* He has also added

STOVE  STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight.*

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.
PEACE TO BE DECLARED
On the Ninth of June
CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,
Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,
FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!
SHAWLS, in great variety!
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
of every description!
READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,
LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!
Terrific Excitement!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists in part, of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No MATTER { HOW STUBBORN,
PROPYLAMINE HOW LONG STANDING,
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.*

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attehtion was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propalamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6,'61–1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 31st, '61

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy and issue five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias, Jolly, Harrison, Gideon and Harvey; Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith; Morgan, Nathan, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip and Emanuel, who reside in Fulton county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday (1st day) of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1862.

Attest— S H. TATE, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF HENRY ICKES, DEC'D.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Henry Ickes, late of Union township, dec'd., are hereby notified that the subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Joseph Ickes and Henry Ickes, administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. L. RUSSELL,
June 20, 1862.—3t Auditor.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Juniata township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, 18TH JULY NEXT,

the following valuable real estate, to wit: One tract of land, situated in the township and county aforesaid, containing 175 ACRES, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and 20 acres are in excellent meadow. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water flowing through the premises. The improvements consist of a TWO STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, weatherboarded, with excellent water at the door, a Double Log Barn, Tenant house and stable, all of which are in good repair. There is also a good SAW MILL thereon erected. An orchard of bearing fruit trees is likewise one of the desirable features of this farm.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given by

MARGARET RIFFLE
June 20, 1862.—ts.

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c., I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,
Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,
PHOTOGRAPHS.
"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,
VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,
A beautiful assortment of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine porte folio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

F. R. GETTYS.
June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.
June 6, 1862.

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety.

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
June 6, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Will of Joseph Sparks, late of West Providence townsdip, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, and that all persons indebted to sain estate make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH H. H. SPARKS, Ex'r.,
Residing in West Prov. tp.
June 13.—6tat*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Manspeaker, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement,

JOHN MANSPEAKER,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
June 13.—6tat* Administrators.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets andbeads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17, '59.–1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 21, 1862.—tf.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds afflicting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome; thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, these are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor woundas and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 16, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantoul Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latess style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Will of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID RITCHEY,
June 27, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Moses, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

HENRY MOSES, Ex'r,
June 27.—6tat. Residing in Bedford tp.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress.
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to its care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient garage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH